1: Lin E-5 (1943) 1947 AE4 Lolo AE4

MAP 1

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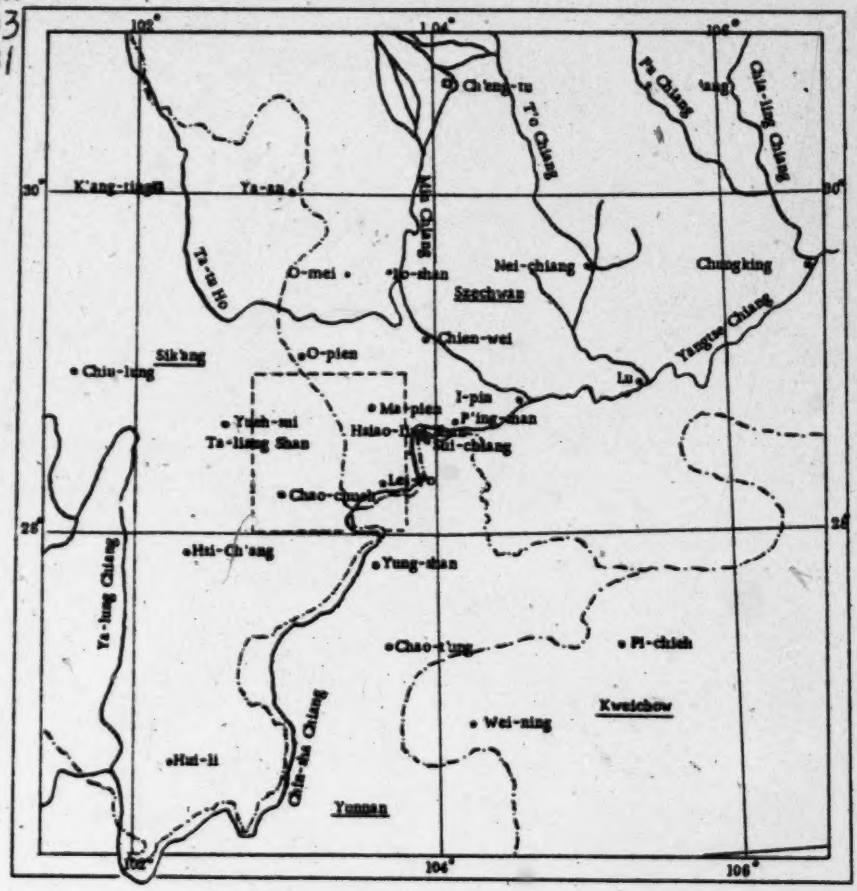
An Outline Map of the Border Regions of Szechwan, Sikang, and Yunnan



1: Lin E-5 (1943) 1947 AE4 Lolo AE4

MAP 2

Map of Ta-liang Shan and Hsiao-liang Shan

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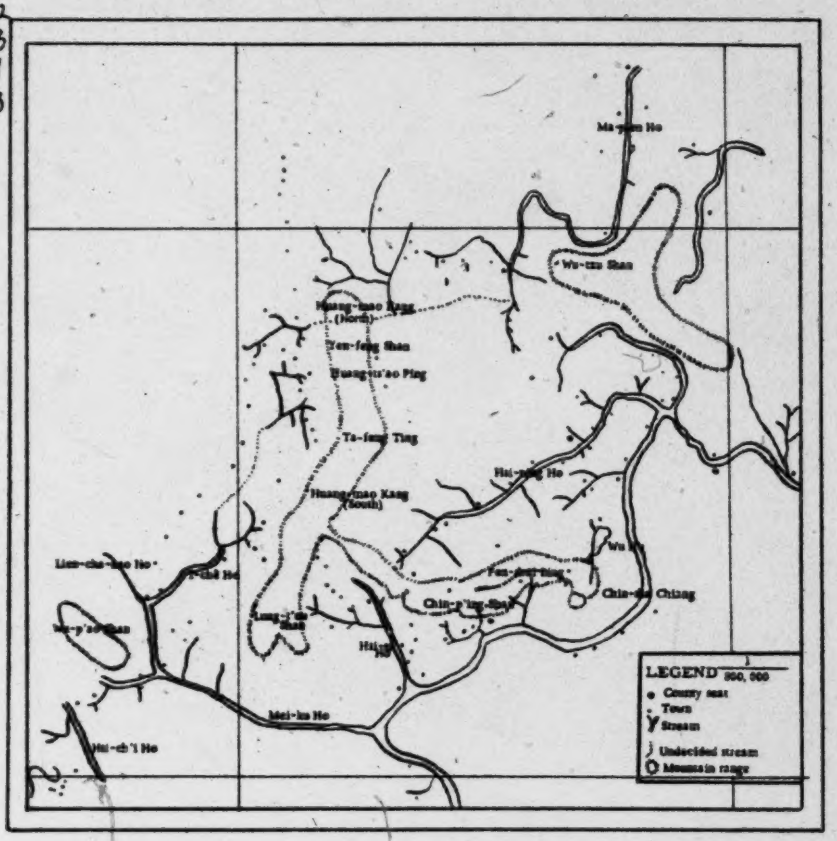

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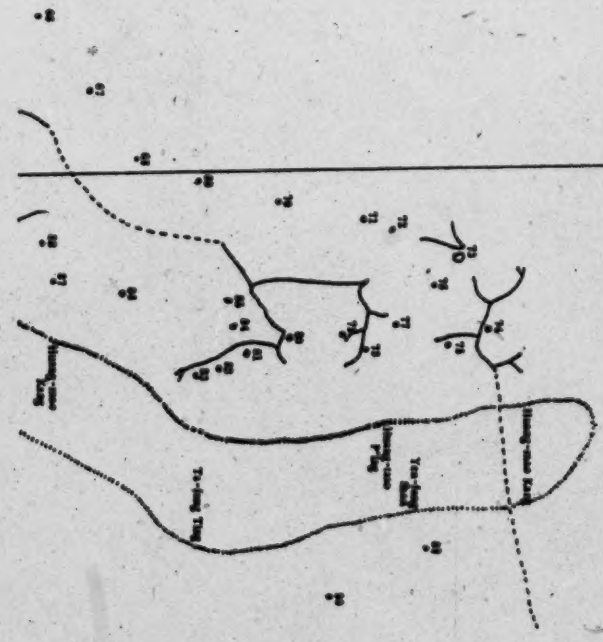

MAP 3 (Part I)

1: Lin E-5 (1943) 1947 AE4 Lolo AE4

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MAP 5 (Part 2)

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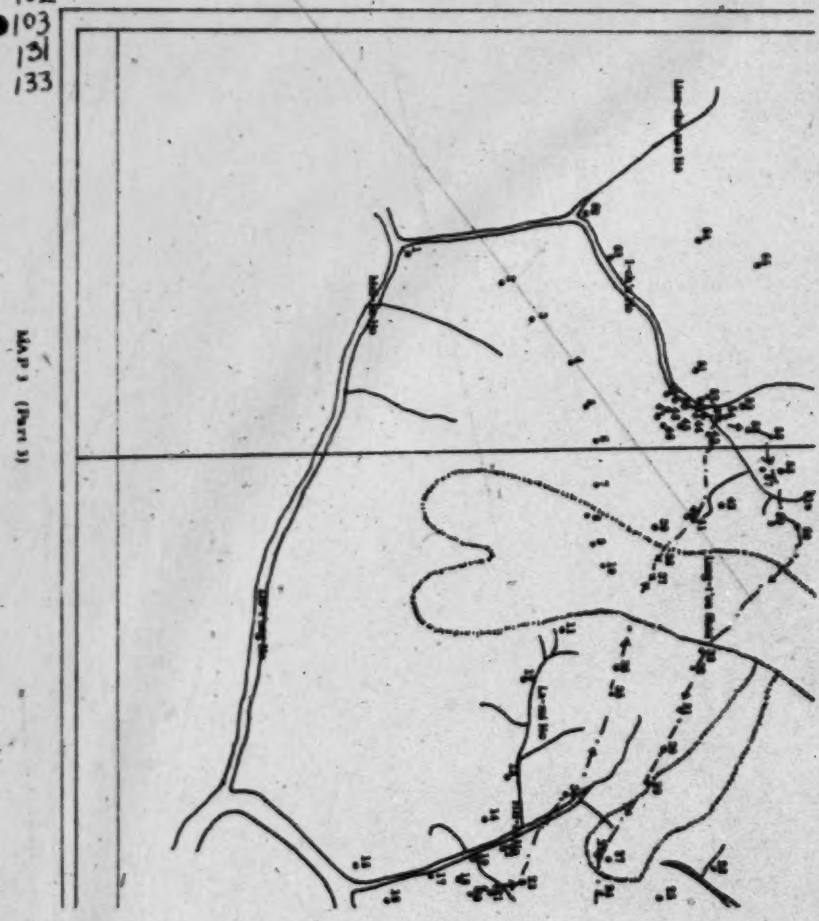

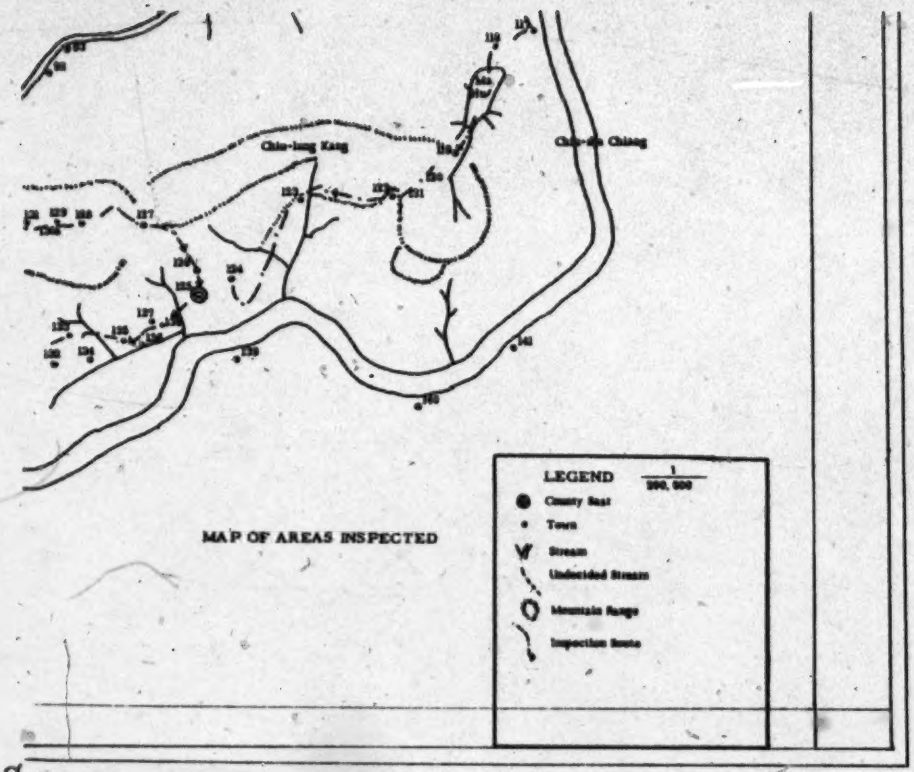

MAP OF AREAS INSPECTED

1: Lin E-5 (1943) 1947 AE4 Lolo AE4

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MAP 3 (Part 4)

Map 3

Key to Places

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1. Mei-ku 美古
2. Kuo-i-ch'u 過一出
3. Yeh-lu-na-ta 耶路那打
4. San-kang 三崗
5. Heh-ch'ih 黑尺
6. Erh-pao 耳保
7. Sheng-chi 省己
8. Mao-chio 毛角
9. Lo-mi-ni-ch'iu 羅米泥秋
10. Wa-yen-mu-t'u 窪也木土
11. La-mi 拉米
12. Yang-tzu Ch'iao 羊子橋
13. Kuo-chia-Wan 果卡灣
14. Mu-kou P'o 母狗坡
15. Hsiao-wu-chi 小屋基
16. Ch'ien-wan kuan 千萬貫
17. Heh--chio 黑角
18. Wu-pao Shan 五寶山
19. Hsi-su Chio 西蘇角
20. La-li Kou 拉里溝
21. Hsiung-chia P'ing 熊家坪
22. Wu-chia Pa 吳家壩
23. Ma-ching-tzu 馬頸子
24. Tso-erh-wo 作兒窩
25. Man-lu K'ou 曼路口
26. Lan-pa-tzu 濫壩子
27. Shan-leng Kang 山稜崗
28. Lu-chia Chai 盧家寨
29. Yen-ti Pa 岩地壩
30. Yen-ch'ih Pa 岩池壩
31. Chu-hao-wo 竹篙窩
32. Hsiao-ku Tui 小谷堆
33. Ta-ku Tui 大谷堆
34. Ting-chia P'ing 丁家坪
35. Cho-chiao-na-ta 桌腳那達
36. Ma-ch'ia-ha-lo 馬卡哈落
37. Ying-li-lo-ku 硬里落古
38. Mao-hsi-chih-lieh 毛西支列
39. Ch-iao-tzu-cho-lo 橋子卓落
40. Hsiao-lo-na-ta 消羅那達
41. Hsiao-lo 消羅
42. Erh-hou 兒侯
43. Chih-hu-chê-ko 之乎者各
44. Pa-p'u 巴鋪
45. Nü-hung 女紅
46. Wu-ch'i-ta-ch'i 吳奇塔喜
47. A-cho-erh-hou 阿卓兒侯
48. Ta-ko-erh-k'o 大哥兒科
49. Pu-chi-lai-to 補既來比
50. Pu-chi-lai-kuo 補既來鍋
51. Su-chia-chih 蘇甲支
52. I-lu 以魯
53. Ho-ku 河谷
54. San-ho-i-ta 三河以達
55. P'u-ch'ien 蒲千
56. Ku-p'eng 谷烹
57. P'u-t'ao-i-ta 葡萄以達
58. P'u-t'a-hai-tê 葡萄海德
59. P'a-t'o 怕托
60. T'ê-hsi 特喜
61. Szu-tsu-i-ta 斯足以達
62. Niu-niu Pa 牛牛壩
63. Jo-ku-yeh-ta 若谷也打
64. Ch'êng-tzu 城子
65. Wu-erh-kuo 烏兒果
66. Ha-mu-lieh 哈木列
67. An-ch'i 按奇
68. Lieh-jih-mi-ti 列日米地
69. Hung-chi 烘鷄
70. Chu-hou-chieh 祝侯接
71. Chih-wu-chio 知午角
72. Chi-erh-wa-chi 鷄耳窪鷄
73. Wa-hai 窪海
74. Shih-ch'ieh-lo-ko 十且保哥
75. Shih-yang-jih-ta 時仰日打
76. Ma-shih-tsu-kan 馬使足敢
77. Li-k'ê-o-mên 力克傲們
78. Szu-i-chi 死已吉
79. T'ang-po-shu-li-chi 湯伯書力吉
80. Chi-pi-lo-tzu 吉比保子
81. En-cha-wa-hsi 恩扎瓦西
82. Ta-nan-mên 打南門
83. Po-k'ê-wa-i 伯克瓦以
84. Ho-kan 合敢
85. Jih-fu-t'a-ku 日甫他孤
86. Szu-ti-li-chi 斯的力吉
87. San-pu-tzu 三補足
88. Lo-ch'ih 樂尺
89. Yen-feng 煙峯
90. Yu-cha P'ing 油渣坪
91. Ku-niu Pa 牯牛壩
92. K'u-chien-fan 苦薦番

1: Lin E-5 (1943) 1947 AE4 Lolo AE4

Map 3 — Key to Places (continued)

102
103 93. Chung shan P'ing 中山坪
94. Lo-san Ch'i 羅三溪
95. Hsi-ning 西寧
96. Hu-chia Pao-tzu 胡家堡子
97. Ma-liu T'ang 麻柳塘
98. Ma-nao 馬瑙
99. Ta-chio Ch'i 大角溪
100. Ting-lan Pa 錠藍垻
101. Ch-iao-pa 喬垻
102. Chung-tu 中都
103. Chung-ho Chuang 中和莊
104. Tzu-pa 子垻
105. Ping-i 屏彝
106. Shih-chio Ying 石角營
107. Hsia-ch'i 夏溪
108. Szu-li To 撕裏沱
109. Liu-chung Kou 流中溝
110. Sha-t'o 沙沱
111. Ts'un-yao T'an 寸腰灘
112. Mao-shui K'ung 冒水孔
113. Teng-ch'i T'ang 鄧溪塘
114. Man-ch'i K'ou 曼溪口
115. Shuang-ho K'ou 双河口
116. Ta-yen Tung 大岩洞
117. Sha Wan 沙灣
118. Huang-lang 黃榔
119. Hai-nao Pa 海瑙垻
120. Ch'ang-p'u-t'ien 長浦田
121. Wu-tzu P'o 五子坡
122. Ch'ing-k'ou 青口
123. Wen-shui Chên 文水鎮
124. Ma-liu Wan 麻柳灣
125. Lei-po 雷波
126. Chia-chia Shih 夾夾石
127. Wei-kan-tien 尾干顛
128. Ta-huo-ti 大火地
129. P'ao-ma P'ing 跑馬坪
130. Sha-tzu-ch'ang 沙子場
131. Yeh-erh-wo 野兒窩
132. San-chi-wo 三雞窩
133. Ma-chia Wan 馬家灣
134. Mo-shih 麻石
135. P'a-ha 扒哈
136. Pao-ch'i 寶溪
137. Shao-shang 哨上
138. Wu-chio 烏角
139. Ching-kuai 井塊
140. Hsi-ch'üan T'an 錫圈灘
141. Huang-lung T'an 黃龍灘

121 across the Chin-sha Chiang we reached directly Ping-i Ch'ang (west of Ping-shan), which is on the main road to the southwestern frontier of Szechwan. We did not see any Lolo on this
103 road. Ping-i Ch'ang was formerly known as Man-i Szu [the barbarians' sub-district], a name which is still used today. But although the name remains, it has lost its connotation because this whole area has been occupied by Han-Chinese.
000 Ping-i Ch'ang is located at the river junction between the Chung-tu Ho and the Chin-sha Chiang. About 3 li upstream is Shih-chio Ying, where the Hsi-ning Ho enters the Chin-sha Chiang. Sometimes when the water is high it can be reached by steamboats, and in ordinary times by wooden boats. It is the upstream terminus of the Chin-sha Chiang [6]. Therefore, Ping-i Ch'ang is the key of land and sea communications, the gateway to the west part of P'ing-shan , and also the main post from the hinterland to the border area. The city streets are built along the mountain and supported by large columns standing on hewn rocks. The floor of these houses is supported by wooden pillars, which sometimes are several tens of feet high so that water could not reach the roofs even at flood time.
439 Salt, clothes, and other goods imported from outside are all unloaded and transported by burden-carriers to frontier areas for trade with the Lolo. The Lolo use lump silver as their
[836] currency. The silver is weighed by ounces or in ingots, and can be exchanged at Ping-i Ch'ang. We can see that trade between the Han-Chinese and Lolo has already assumed great significance here.

133 Traveling about 50 li from Shih-chio Ying upstream on the Hsi-ning Ho, one reaches Hsia-ch'i. The Hsi-ning Ho originates from the eastern flank of Huang-mao Kang and runs across Lan-pa-tzu, Chung-shan P'ing, and Lo-san Ch'i of Lei-po county to Hsi-ning on the border of P'ing shan county. The whole course is more than 100 li. Another 85 li from Hsi-ning it reaches Hsia-ch'i.

439 Hsia-ch'i, located on the southern bank of the Hsi-ning Ho, is the largest town along the river with a population of about 4,000. In the town are stores and restaurants. The Lolo in both neighboring and far away districts all come here to trade. Not far away across the river is the boundary of Ma-pien county. The Lolo in Ma-pien also come here frequently. Further upstream on the Hsi-ning Ho from Hsia-
361 ch'i, all the villages and outposts on both banks of the river are Han-Chinese, while high up on the mountains are the Lolo. So this area is inhabited heterogeneously by the Han-Chinese and Lolo.